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Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Friday, 4 48 7 13	Full 6 2 3 morn.
11 Saturday, 4 48 7 19	Full 6 2 3 morn.
12 Sunday, 4 48 7 25	Full 6 2 3 morn.
13 Monday, 4 48 7 31	Full 6 2 3 morn.
14 Tuesday, 4 47 7 37	Full 6 2 3 morn.
15 Wednesday, 4 47 7 43	Full 6 2 3 morn.
16 Thursday, 4 47 7 49	Full 6 2 3 morn.

From the Nashville (Tennessee) Banner.

TWELVE YEARS SINCE.

So great were the apprehensions of the people of the U. S. in 1824, in reference to the dangerous tendencies of the Caucus system, that not only were reason and argument in all their modes resorted to, but the pen of the poet was frequently put in requisition against the common enemy. As a sample of the political poetry of that period, we shall quote a couple of stanzas from an effusion that created quite a sensation, and went the rounds of the anti-caucus papers; we well remember with what zeal it was read by the original Jackson party in this quarter. The Crawford or Caucus Party were termed Radicals: hence the epithet of Rade.

II.

Wend you with the Rade to-night—
Sixty-five perches they'll muster—
There'll be some of mind or might,
But some three score in a flutter—
General Chandler will be there—
Tough as steel and as Hector—
Bassett, with Virginia—
VAN, the Albany Director—
Foster, with his foreign graces—
Edwards, Williams, in a stew;
Plotting brains and dirty faces,
With the blunder redoubting through;
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

III.

Wend you with the Rade to-night;
A motley crew, and had the best;
Wing from the South their flight;
With two poor stragglers from the west—
Tis the tide of Election flowing;
'Tis the north of treason's reign;
Lloyd, of Maryland, is going;
DICKERSON, and Holmes of Maine—
From New York, a daggard few;
Led by Lot Clark, seeing dimly,
Spectacles and vapor through;
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

Now let us for a moment suppose that, in the very act of chanting this ditty, some Rip Van Winkle, of the original Jackson party, overcome by the drowsy God, had fallen asleep in some "Sleepy Hollow." Let us further suppose, that he had slept undisturbed until the present moment—and having had his nap out, was quietly proceeding on his way singing,

"And Van, the Albany Director—"
At this precise point of time, he is overtaken by Parson —, who accosts him thus:

Parson. What do you mean, sir, by attacking General Jackson; and in a carnal song, too?

Rip. Attack General Jackson! Why I have fought under him, and would die for him. I was merely singing about that arch intriguer, Van Buren, who, you know, is so much opposed to the Chief; I wish I had him here!

Parson. Why, where has the fellow been these twelve years! Don't you know, Sirrah, that General Jackson was elected President of the United States in 1828?

Rip. (With surprise and delight.) Oh, glorious day!

Parson. And that Mr. Van Buren, whom you have the assurance to call an arch intriguer, was his Secretary of State—is now Vice-President of the United States, and so completely identified with General Jackson, that every word uttered against him is a direct attack against the General?

Rip. Lord save us! Where have I been! What is the world coming to! I meant no harm, sir. I'll go on with my song.

Parson. Stop, sir. I cannot permit you thus to abuse General Jackson in my presence.

Rip. Abuse General Jackson! I'm on—don't you remember he was one of the Seminole Committee in the Senate?

Parson. Mr. Forsyth is now Secretary of State under General Jackson, and his name is of course, any disparagement of him is a direct attack on General Jackson.

Rip. I beg pardon. I will be careful future not to say any thing against Mr. Forsyth; but let me go on with my song.

Parson. Shut your mouth, sir, and be silent again.

Rip. How?

Parson. Mr. Dickerson is the Secretary of the Navy under General Jackson, and therefore any disrespectful allusion to him, is an attack on General Jackson.

Rip. Well, well, seeing you dislike my song, let us chat a while. I discover you are fond of politics. Colonel Wilson, of the Gazette, gave that Clay fellow Kendall, of the Frankfort Angus, an excellent hit the other day.

Parson. "That Clay fellow Kendall!" How dare you speak in such derogatory terms of General Jackson's Postmaster-General. Opposition, sir, to Mr. Kendall, is direct and dastardly opposition to General Jackson.

Rip. W-h-e-u-g-h! I'm done Tempo-
ra mutantur, &c.

Parson. What is it you are saying against General Jackson, in that heathen tongue?

Rip. I intended no offence. I only said, "Times change, and we change with them."

Parson. How now, sir? Do you mean to attack General Jackson by saying he has changed?

Rip. Certainly not. I have not the least doubt he is now just what he was twelve or twenty years ago. Oh, what a fine letter it was, which he wrote to Mr. Monroe. "Exterminate," says he, "that monster called party spirit." "The Chief should never indulge in party feelings." "Consult," says he, "no party in your choice," &c.

Parson. (Seizing him by the collar.) How dare you, sir, make such a dastardly attack on General Jackson?

Rip. Let me go, I pray you. I meant no disrespect to the President, whom I honor and revere above all men living.

Parson. Base hypocrite! You are only looking out for a pretext to assail him. You could not have cited those passages with any good intent. You manifestly intended to give General Jackson a most deadly stab. You are an enemy in disguise. You are at heart anti-Jackson.

Rip. I thought—

Parson. What right have you to think at all? General Jackson knows what is best. He can think for us all, and thereby save us much trouble. I want no better evidence of your being an enemy of General Jackson, than your presuming to think for yourself—especially on the subject of Mr. Van Buren's merits.

Rip. Then I had better return to the hollow, and go to sleep again.

Parson. Exactly, my good fellow. And hark you, take as many of the people along with you to that hollow, as possible. The more they sleep, the better. Van Buren is always "wide awake," and will be sure to see that things are fixed. [Exit Rip.]

Parson. (Solus.) I think the experiment will work. If we can but get the people into Sleepy Hollow, we are safe. But to return to our anti-caucus stanzas.

In the lines
'Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us;
'Straggling, one by one, to Caucus';

is contained a great and important truth, felt and understood at the time by the body of the people, and which prompted them to rise in their majesty and put down the Caucus System. The people clearly saw that they were mocked with forms, while the substance was taken from them by political management. They felt, that in a Caucus Nomination, they were mocked with forms of Republicanism; while in reality, they were denied the privilege of an untrammelled choice. And therefore it was, that the six hundred and sixteen freemen of Sevier county assembled themselves together, and solemnly protested against the form of nomination for the presidency, the tenor of which was 'to drive all others from the list of candidates,' and by restricting their choice, deprive them of their just rights. They perceived, that the ballot-box, the right of suffrage, the freedom of elections, were all mockery—mere forms—so long as there existed an established mode of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, which would deprive all other candidates of the votes they would otherwise get. They knew it was mocking them to say that it was a free country—that the Presidential Chair was as open for General Jackson as for Mr. Crawford—and that they were entirely free to vote for the former, if the particular mode by which Mr. Crawford was nominated, gave him, as was contended, superior and pre-eminent claims on the republican party. They therefore went directly to the root of the matter, and denounced such nominations as a flagrant invasion of their just rights. And the principle, in most of the preambles and resolutions and public addresses of the day—we mean in an Address to the People of Pennsylvania by the Jackson Committee of Correspondence for the City and County of Philadelphia, in December, 1823, we find the principle thus strongly stated, and the dangers of a particular established mode of nominations thus eloquently portrayed.

"No man," says the address, "will deny that the people possess a right to choose, without paying the deference of a slave to the arbitrary behests of a Caucus, and their conviction, their duty, and their wish, never can be just; if it was once expedient, it to be by accident and in extremity, yet it is not that of Aristocracy, its agents are demagogues; its immediate officers of the Go-trigue; its object and end the attainment of despotic power, without consulting, and in free country, it first engenders and then perpetuates corruption; it takes from the people the right of government, to place it in an Aristocracy of office holders; and creates an artificial principle of heirship to the Executive Chair: in spirit, not more free than hereditary monarchy; in form, more odious, and in its final consequence, calamitous and afflicting beyond calculation."

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 21, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun, from the free Committee of Conference between the two Houses on the Bill authorizing the President to accept the services of Volunteers, &c. made a Report, replete, and insert others in its stead.

The Senate was engaged a great part of the day in debate on various provisions of the Fortification Bill.

HOUSE.—The discussion on the motion of Mr. Robertson, to recommit Mr. Pinckney's Abolition Report to the Select Committee with instructions to report to Congress has no constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, hour allotted to such business.

The Bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred on account of troops received into the service of the United States, for the defence of Florida, was taken up, discussed, and passed without a division.

Mr. Lewis, from the free Committee of Conference, reported the agreement of the Committee in regard to the disputed part of the Bill; the Report was agreed to, and the Bill passed unanimously.

Monday, May 22.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Walker, all the petitions received on the subject of acknowledging the Independence of Texas, by the American Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Benton reported a Bill for the payment of the expenses of Militia or Volunteers employed in the service of the U. States, against the Indians; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance done in the House to-day.

Tuesday, May 24.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Alabama, introduced from the public stores, for the support of those persons who have been driven from their homes in Alabama and Georgia, by the Indians; which was considered and passed.

The Fortification Bill again discussed.

HOUSE.—The motion to recommit the Abolition Bill was again discussed.

Public Lands.—Mr. Chilton Allan moved to amend the Rules for the purpose of taking up the bills to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands in the U. States, and for granting land to certain States, with the several motions pending to commit the same.

Mr. Allan said that he would renew this motion call upon his friends to give the yeas and nays—vote on the bill, that the question might not be dodged.

On this question, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 108.

The Fortification Bill again under discussion; the Whole, the Bill reported to the House, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, May 25.

SENATE.—The Fortification Bill, making appropriations for the collection of materials, the erection of forts, and the purchase of sites, was debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Passed next day.

The Bill in addition to the Act providing for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, was taken up, considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day.

HOUSE.—Abolition Petitions.—The House again took up the unfinished business of the morning, being the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Roberson resumed his argument in favor of his motion, which was to recommit the Report that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States; and, after speaking at length upon the various subjects connected with the report, concluded his remarks.

Mr. Owens expressed an opinion that the discussion ought not to be continued; and moved the previous question.

Mr. Adams requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion, and not to call for the previous question without giving any one an opportunity to discuss the question.

Mr. Owens said he had made the motion after much deliberation, and would not withdraw it.

Various questions of order were raised, growing out of their refusal to vote; and after a little discussion on the subject, the whole matter was laid over until to-morrow.

The Joint Resolution for giving rations to certain persons in Georgia and Alabama, who had to leave their homes on account of danger from Indians, was considered and passed.

Thursday, May 26.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the Senate to-day.

HOUSE.—Abolition Report.—The unfinished business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the Report on the Abolition Petitions, was again taken up.

The Chair declared the vote of yesterday, on the first resolution, to be Yeas 182, Nays 9. So agreed to:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of Slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

The second resolution was then read, as follows: Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being taken on this resolution, was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 132, Nays 45.

While the above question was being taken, Mr. Adams asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Granger's name being called, he rose and said: "I decline voting on the second resolution, on the ground that it is not in conformity with the instructions to the committee."

The question being next on the third resolution, it was read as follows:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of Slavery, or the Abolition of Slavery, shall, without table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

The question on agreeing to the third resolution was then decided in the affirmative, Yeas 117, Nays 68.

Mr. Wise moved to take up the resolution hereinafter submitted by his colleague, (Mr. Drayton), in relation to the Deposit Banks, and his amendment thereto; and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays; which were refused, and the motion was rejected.

The rest of the day was spent upon the Bill to change the organization of the General Post-Office Department.

Friday, May 27.

SENATE.—The Expunging Resolutions of Mr. Benton were then taken up—after a nap of some weeks—for the express purpose of giving Mr. Benton an opportunity of reading a speech in favor of them; previous to his departure to assume the gubernatorial Chair of New Hampshire. He delivered himself of his manuscript; and the Senate then proceeded to nobler and more important duties.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to regulate the Public Depositories in the Pet Banks; which occupied the small remaining part of the day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lewis stated to the Chair that the resolutions attached to Mr. Pinckney's Report did not think the House had any thing to do with the subject of Slavery, any more than of Religion.

Not wishing, however, to embarrass the House, or delay its proceedings, he had not made any objection to the subject ought to be received, and, of course, no disposition could be made of them.

After some other unimportant business was gone through with, the House again took up the Post Office Organization Bill, and spent the rest of the day upon it.

Tampering with the Currency, and corruption in the Land Office.—When we state, some days ago, on respectable authority, received at a discount at some of the Western Land-Officers, and then re-sold by contradicted in the usual courteous style of the Government paper, and defied to produce any specific fact to justify the statement. Though our general information was undoubtedly true, we could not travel out to Ohio to obtain specifications, and therefore just received one, and we hasten to place it before the eyes of the Executive, and of our readers, as follows:—Nat. Intell.

We extract the following from a letter received by us a few days since from a gentleman of high respectability:

"Being in the immediate vicinity of the Land-Office, I have an opportunity of seeing many queer things transacted, and will give you one among the many daily and almost hourly taking place. A man came in, wishing to enter five half sections of land, and offered in payment \$1,875 of a New York Safety Fund Bank, and he was informed by the agent that, by the orders from the Department any money of a less denomination than \$5, or more than \$100, was prohibited from being received."

Here got his money exchanged for such as was receivable under these orders, some one might enter the same upon. What could he do? The agent very obligingly helped him out of his trouble by exchanging his own private money with him, for the trifling sum of \$83 75, and the man had being \$83 75 more than the law of the land required. But mark the sequel! The same day a paid this land agent \$9 per cent. premium for this same money, being \$39 17 pocketed by the agent, making \$122 92 clear share, out of two individuals, on the same money, in one day. How long would it take to find out this fraudulent system of time money?

If they will keep in power long enough to suffer the consequences, they but a specimen, and such specimens are but the commencement of a system of operation admirably calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer? and the whole to be done under the

pretence of benefiting the poor and laboring classes of the community."

Order of Gen. Scott.—We have been put in possession of an order of Gen. Scott, dated at St. Augustine, the 17th inst. We regret to perceive in it indications of the strong mutual discontent existing between the General and the people of Florida. The General complains bitterly of the conduct of the Floridians, alleging, that within a few days, the incursion of but five Indians into a neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and the commission of a murder by them, had put the inhabitants to flight; and by causes equally inadequate, both in Eastern and Middle Florida. "It is evident," says the Order, "that no General, even with extensive means, can curb a disease in the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters, in the recent case, near Tallahassee, who fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors, ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If any had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the case within the easy compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to fly, to spread the panic, and to throw exhortations upon the General who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population." The General insists that the regular force in the Territory is adequate to its protection, none except possibly three companies from Tampa Bay—besides a garrison at which place, 3 companies were directed thence to occupy a post on the Suwanee, 2 are posted at U. S. Dragoons) at Oaklands, 6 miles off; 1 at Micanopy, and a twelfth at Garey's Ferry—a force sufficient, in his opinion, to give security to the Alachua and Suwanee frontiers, especially if one or two companies of mounted men, the enrolment of which Gov. Call is exerting himself to effect, can be obtained to aid the dragoons in scouring the country between the fixed posts—a steamboat is also to be directed to cruise up and down Suwanee river. Gen. S. also deems the force on this side of the St. John's equally adequate for defence—if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers.—The U. S. little armed steamer Essex, is to be kept cruising daily up and down the St. Johns. The forces on the Suwanee and at other points in that vicinity, are to be commanded by Major Heileman, stationed at Fort Drane.—Chas. Courier.

Retirement of Mr. Clay.—Understanding that Mr. Clay had expressed his determination of retiring from public life, the citizens of Bolivar, Indiana, recently addressed him a letter expressive of their hope that he might find it compatible with his private inclinations to continue in the councils of the country. The following is an extract from his reply, and will be read with interest, as who will not regret the determination expressed in the reply:

"This is the thirtieth year since I first entered the services of the Federal Government. My labors for the public have been various and often arduous. I think they give me some title to repose, which I feel to be necessary on many accounts. I believe with you that the present period in the affairs of our country is eminently critical. It requires all the wisdom, the virtue, and the energy among us, to avert impending danger. If I were persuaded that, by remaining longer in the public service, I could materially aid in arresting our downward progress, and in communicating additional security to civil liberty and our free institutions, I should feel it my duty not to quit it. But I am not sure that my warning voice has not been already too often raised. Perhaps that of fact. I sincerely hope that it may be."

"These, gentlemen, are briefly my motives for retirement. It is my purpose, if my health will permit, to remain in Congress during the present session. I reserve for future consideration the question of my State did me the honor last to elect me; and your wishes will have due weight in any decision I may form. Beyond that term, would reconcile me to a farther continuance in the Senate."

"I request you, gentlemen, to communicate my grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Bolivar, and to accept for yourselves assurances of the esteem and regard of"

Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.

General Harrison in Virginia.—A number of meetings have been held in the Western Counties, for appointing Delegates to the Staunton Convention, the object of which is to unite the friends of White and Harrison on the same electoral ticket. Green-heretofore noticed, have appointed Delegates. It is proposed to change the time of the meeting of the Convention from the 9th June, to some day in July. We would suggest a yet later day as more generally convenient; say about the 15th August.

The movements in favor of a consolidated ticket has inspired no small degree of alarm in the camp of the office holders. They are sensible of the popularity of Gen. Harrison west of the Blue Ridge and north of

Kanawha. It will subtract great numbers from their ranks, and they have not a man to spare. They have the folly to object principle, and cant about reducing Virginia to a level with Delaware. Let them then withdraw their Candidate, in which event an election by the people will be made without difficulty. But none, save a parcel of pampered office holders, would have the presumption to attempt to limit the range of the People's choice—to say to them you must vote for our candidate, in order to prevent the election's going to the House—the very circumstance, by the way, which they know must happen, which they desire, and which they are preparing for by the admission of new States. Thus they try to gain credit for preventing the election's going to the House, while in secret they repose their whole hope of Mr. Van Buren's election upon that event.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Presidency.—Daily events impress us with the belief that the Whigs will triumph next fall. All that is needful to defeat the Presidential Nominee, is concert of action; and surely the friends of the Constitution and Laws will not dispute about men when principles are at stake.

Mr. Van Buren's popularity, (if he ever had any other than that reflected by Gen. Jackson) is on the wane. Even in his own State, the Whigs speak confidently of his defeat. The power of the Albany Regency is represented as crumbling to pieces in every direction throughout New York; and when we bring to mind that General Jackson, with his immense popularity, obtained a majority of only about thirteen thousand, we think there are strong grounds for the belief that Mr. Van Buren will have a tight race for the vote of that great State, if he receive it at all.

Of Mr. Van Buren's prospects, the New York Star says—

"The political horizon is becoming brighter every day. In Pennsylvania, a State difficult to lead, and more difficult to be driven, the Vice President has no popularity, no friends, excepting those disposed to gratify the wishes of Gen. Jackson, in making him the successor; but that popularity, founded upon public services, too well known and admitted, to be questioned, cannot be transferred to a man who, literally, has done nothing for the country. Every day confirms us in the belief and assurance, that Pennsylvania votes for General Harrison. Ohio is equally certain: more compact and united, if possible, than Pennsylvania.

"The great campaign is to be fought in New York, and, backed by two such powerful States, can we hesitate a moment in taking the field? We hope not—we are sure not. Long before the November election, evidences of an undoubted character will be given to this State that Ohio and Pennsylvania vote for Gen. Harrison; and if so, then we say, with the most perfect confidence, that Mr. Van Buren cannot get the vote of this State if his opponents do their duty. The friends of Mr. Webster, we learn, are now, generally speaking, willing to lend their aid in stemming the current of corruption. All that remains, is to organize forthwith, in every county, town and hamlet; appoint the necessary committees; meet in Convention; and be ready in time to take the field against the stock-jobbers, the money changers, and corruptionists, who have thus far degraded the country, and left but a remnant of that freedom which was handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers."

THE VIRGINIA WHIGS.

The following is the list of Presidential Electors recommended to their fellow-citizens by the Whig Convention which met in Richmond in February last:

1. William Collins, of Norfolk county.
2. John Urquhart, of Southampton.
3. William R. Johnson, of Chesterfield.
4. Mark Alexander, of Mecklenburg.
5. Allen Wilson, of Cumberland.
6. James Saunders, of Campbell.
7. Joseph Martin, of Henry.
8. Robert McCandish, of York.
9. William P. Taylor, of Carolina.
10. Robert W. Carrier, of Richmond county.
11. Chapman Johnson, of Richmond city.
12. William F. Gordon, of Albemarle.
13. John L. May, of Spotsylvania.
14. John Janney, of Loudoun.
15. Charles James Faulkner, of Berkeley.
16. John B. D. Smith, of Frederick.
17. Joseph Craven, of Rockingham.
18. Bruce G. Baldwin, of Augusta.
19. Henry Erskine, of Greenbrier.
20. John P. Matthews, of Wythe.
21. William R. Harley, of Smith.
22. Joel Shrewsbury, of Kanawha.
23. Moses W. Chapline.

The proposed Railway from Norfolk to Edenton, via the Dismal Swamp Canal, is exciting great enthusiasm on the route. The Norfolk Beacon says:—

The mail of last evening brings us the most cheering intelligence. The people of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Chowan and Camden, are alive to the great value of the work, and have subscribed over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; many of the wealthiest men taking but a tythe of what they really wanted, for fear of displaying a spirit of monopoly. A friend from Carolina writes that every thing is as auspicious as heart can desire. The proprietors of lands are eager to bestow their lands gratuitously for the passage of the railway, and offer their services to grade and prepare the road, to be paid in stock. Quick action is the order of the day, and the Carolina subscribers have advised an early meeting at Hertford, where all the stockholders are requested to attend in person, or by proxy. The route of the railway is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world—surface so level that the aid of an Engineer is scarcely required.

The Post Office Department has entered into an arrangement, by which the time to be occupied in carrying the mail from Washington to New Orleans, is to be 11 days and 19 hours—and to return, 11 days and 12 hours.

Latest from Florida.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, May 21. FROM THE WITHLACOOCHIE.

The following letter was brought from the Withlacoochee, by three men drawn by lot from the gallant little band who hold the post on that river. It is directed to the late Maj. McLemore, who led them there, but resigned his command to Capt. Holloman, and survived but a few days after arriving home. He is in his grave, or he would be among the first to rush to the rescue of his companions in arms.

Camp McLemore, 10th May, 1836. Major McLemore.—Dear Sir: We have remained here the whole time since you left us, and were attacked on the 15th April at the dawn of day, by a large body of Indians—since which time, we have been surrounded by them, almost continually, and have had upwards of 20 fights with them, and have had only two of our men killed, Eli Sealy, on the 13th April, and Captain Holloman, on the 24 of May, and five others slightly wounded. The loss of the Indians, I think is 15 or 20 killed. On the 15th April, we had an engagement with 4 or 500 Indians, which lasted two hours and forty-five minutes, during which time, they got possession of our flat, which drifted down the river, and was destroyed by them. So we have no means of getting away from here, without relief from some source, as we have not a man with us who knows the geography of this country.

We are entirely out of every necessary of life except corn and water, and know not when to look for relief, as the time which you appointed has elapsed, by 10 or 12 days, and we have not heard or seen any thing of the army—or any other person, except Powell's yelling devils, and their yells would have been silenced long ago if we had men enough, for you may rest assured, dear Sir, that there are some fighting fowls here—poor fellows it is a great pity that they should ever starve—for they have fought well.

The sending this express, is full of danger, and has been delayed on that account, hoping that the boat might come to our relief, till we have given it out. Yours, very respectfully, L. B. WALKER.

Map McLemore. Lt. C. Company A.

On the death of Capt. Holloman, who fell while strengthening the defenses of his post, the command devolved on Lieutenant Walker. For six long weeks they have been alone in the wilderness, assailed by more than a thousand warriors. This is the number reported by the Indians themselves, to have been employed in besieging the post. Lieut. Walker is as modest as he is brave, and cautioned his messengers against telling large stories. We are also inclined to the belief that the enemy has suffered more severely than is represented in the letter. From the commencement of the siege, not a shot has been fired unless at a particular object, and as there are some of the best shots in Jefferson county among them, many must have been killed. The Indians, confiding in their overwhelming numbers, at first approached within point blank rifle distance but, taught by the unerring aim of our men, they have latterly kept at a more respectful distance. During the attack of the 15th a chief who had made himself conspicuous was brought down by a marksman. Four or five Indians sprang to his assistance, and all fell at one fire over his prostrated body.

The Indians, ascribing their own losses and the invincible courage of our men to witchcraft, fired silver bullets, in accordance with a well known superstition prevailing among them. This circumstance was attributed by our men to a want of other kinds of ammunition, but it is known that they have acquired lead enough from the various sugar houses they have destroyed to last them many years.

The bearers of this letter embarked at 11 o'clock at night, in a canoe which had been perforated during the siege with rifle balls, and was so leaky, in consequence, that constant baling was required. They heard the Indians on both banks of the river trying to intercept them; but, favored by the darkness, they escaped the thousand dangers which beset them, and arrived on the coast before dawn. They were fired on near the mouth of the Suwannee, by a party in ambush, but were too far out to receive any injury. Their appearance in town was hailed with the most lively testimonials of interest. It seemed as though they had risen from the dead, for a report had previously reached here that Gen. Clinch had attempted to relieve the post, but found the party massacred. The most prompt measures were taken for their relief. A volunteer company has been raised in this and the adjoining counties, to attempt the arduous enterprise. The expedition is commanded by Col. Read, and consists of eighty men. They embarked in a steamboat yesterday for the Withlacoochee, from whence they will proceed in a fortified boat. Whatever bravery and skill can accomplish will be performed. God grant that this effort to save these brave men from destruction may be crowned with success; it is an enterprise that would grace the best days of chivalry. It is projected by the noblest motives, and is surrounded by a thousand dangers.

From St. Augustine.—We learn, by the arrival of the schr. S. S. Mills, which left St. Augustine on the 26th ult., that the Militia of the Territory east of the St. John's River, have been called out, and nearly all volunteered themselves to serve for a period of four months. A company of mounted men and one of foot have been formed, of 60 men each.

Capt. Dimick's and Lieut. Irwin's companies of U. S. Troops, were sent out to scour the country around St. Joseph's last week; they returned on the 19th, having scoured the country for twelve miles on the Volusia Road, without having discovered any fresh trails. A negro man, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, made

his escape from them and was found in the woods by the Troops. He states that the Indians were well provided with every thing they required, ammunition, pork, bread, rice, beef, &c. The main body of Indians east of the St. John's, were encamped about 20 miles south of Spring Garden, and a party of 30 were at Tomoka.—*Char. Courier.*

Presbyterian Convention.—The Charleston Courier says: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, will convene in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 19th instant. The Abolition question will, it is believed, be agitated in that body, and the result, (unfortunate for the cause of religion, as dangerous to the general harmony,) may possibly be the separation of the Northern and Southern Branches of that Church. The delegates from this State, are instructed to take a proper Southern attitude, and to withdraw from the Convention should fanaticism achieve its mischievous ends."

The Episcopal Convention of the Virginia Diocese.—The discussion of the Revised Constitution occupied much time. Among the articles adopted was one which gave rise to much debate—we mean that which requires in future all Lay Delegates to be communicants of the Church. It was adopted by a large majority of the Clergy, and a still larger majority of the Laity—the Convention voting by orders. On Saturday night, the rite of Confirmation was administered, by Bishop Moore, to between 30 and 40 persons; and, on Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about 550 communicants. The number of Clergymen in attendance, including visitors from other Dioceses, was about 60.

The Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Abolitionism.—The following are extracts of a letter from one of the Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its session in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the said Church, to a gentleman of this District, dated

"CINCINNATI, MAY 13, 1836.

"Yesterday we fixed the location of the Book Concern at New York, by a vote of 94 to 37."

"The battle of Abolitionism was decided this afternoon. The result was such as I had anticipated. The expression of the Church is unequivocal. That you may form some idea of the act of the General Conference, I will give you the second resolution, which is the pith of the matter. It reads as follows:

"Resolved by the Delegates of the Annual Conference, in General Conference assembled, That we are entirely opposed to modern Abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere with the civil and political relation of master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of this country."

"The question on this resolution was divided, and the first branch, which refers to Abolitionism, or the part preceding the word 'and,' was carried by a vote of 122 to 14. After which, the latter part of the resolution was unanimously adopted."

The Methodists.—We take the following from the New York "Zion's Watchman," a well conducted Methodist paper:

"Within a very short space, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been afflicted with the following calamities—

1. The death of Bishop Emory.
2. The total destruction of our noble Book Concern.
3. The total loss, by fire, of the Conference Seminary at Norwalk, Ohio.

And it is not the least of our calamities, that, during the past year, our church has actually decreased in its membership, no less than four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine members!! Now we do not believe that these calamities are to be traced to the special and designing agency of the infinite God; but he has, for wise purposes, suffered them to come upon us, no doubt."

Hurricane.—One of these terrible visiters made its appearance in the vicinity of Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, on Friday evening the 27th May, and for violence exceeds anything we remember to have occurred in this country, for some years past. It attacked the premises of Mr. James Black, completely levelling every house belonging to him; not merely unroofing them, but tearing away every thing, moving even the foundation logs. His Blacksmith Shop, built of very large pine logs, was unable to withstand the force of the tempest. His household furniture was literally torn to pieces, or scattered to the four winds of heaven. One or two beds were blown away, and had not been found on Monday. Two pillows were picked up three miles from the residence of Mr. Black.

Mr. Black was out of the house at the time it began to fall, and horror-stricken at the situation of his family, and rushing towards it to enter and afford them some assistance, he was met by the falling timbers, and severely injured; but, strange to say, his family received not the slightest injury.

The hurricane extended over a small space—in length not more than three miles, and in breadth a quarter of a mile—mostly through the forest, prostrating its most ancient inhabitants.

One other house was unroofed, and a tent carried off from the Camp Ground at Unity Church.—*Carolina Gaz.*

A Freshet.—On Friday night and Saturday we had rain "as if it had rained its last," which has had the effect of helping us to be booming a flood in the streams about here as need be seen. Mr. McCay's mill dam, which had lately been made anew, of very expensive materials, broke in a part

that had just been built up of large masses of stone. We expect to hear of very general damage being done to mills and crops.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Rain, rain, and such rain, we have never had within our recollection, (be it remembered we are not in our teens.) We have, it is true, witnessed as long a "spell of weather" frequently; nay more, we have seen many as lengthy a spell of wet weather, but never, never such quantities of water as have fallen at intervals in the course of this Spring. About three weeks since we were visited by a miniature deluge; the rain fell for three fourths of an hour only, but it did not fall in drops, it was a dense column of water, filling not only the ditches to overflowing, but inundating the whole street, and carrying, by its force, heavy pieces of timber, besides a number of cotton bales, and prostrating all the fences that threatened to impede its course. Since then, we have had a succession of floods, during which we are satisfied a small boat might have sailed from one street to another. Our river has risen considerably several times, but this week caps the climax. Although it has not been as high as it has been "with-in the memory of the oldest inhabitants," yet it has been high enough to destroy all the labours of the season, of our river planters, all the plantations on the river having been under water. This will be a serious loss to many, as it is too late now to make a crop of cotton, though we understand some of them intend trying the experiment.—*Camden Journal.*

From the Missouri Republican of April 30.

Horrible Tragedy.—At no time since the commencement of our editorial labors, have we been called upon to perform so unpleasant a duty as that which now devolves upon us. The story, shocking as it is on account of the death of a most meritorious man, and the probable death of another, and revolting as was the spectacle afterwards exhibited, shall be briefly told. On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, Mr. George Hammond, Deputy Sheriff, and Mr. William Mull, Deputy Constable, in execution of their official duty, left the magistrate's office, having in charge a free mulatto man named Francis L. McIntosh, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—The prisoner had, some time in the afternoon, interfered with the officers while engaged in arresting two sailors for a breach of the peace, by which means he effected the escape of the offenders. McIntosh was then taken into custody, carried before Justice Walsh, and the facts being proved, a commitment to jail was made out and delivered to the officers. On their way to the prison, and when they had reached the courthouse square, the prisoner inquired what would be his punishment? He was told; and at that moment he broke loose from them—drew a long knife, and made a pass at Mull, but missed him. His next stab was better aimed, inflicting a dangerous wound upon the right side. Mr. Hammond seized the miscreant by the shoulders, and the latter turning round, gave him a death-blow. The blade of the knife struck the lower part of the chin, cutting all the large arteries of the neck and passing downward. The victim turned, walked about twenty paces, and expired. The murderer then fled. Mr. M. although dangerously wounded, followed him until he was completely exhausted. His cries alarmed the neighborhood—the fellow was pursued, and after some ineffectual resistance, taken and committed to jail.

The atrocious crime was known in a few minutes throughout the city. Crowds of citizens gathered around the dead body of the victim. The murder in cold blood of an officer in execution of his duty—the universal respect in which that officer was held—the cries of his children, suddenly deprived of their protector—produced an instant degree of excitement! Under the influence of these feelings, summary measures were resolved upon. The murderer was forced from the jail by the assembled multitude, carried to the borders of the town, and burned to death! It is said that several thousand persons witnessed the revolting spectacle. There was no tumult, no disturbance of any kind; but the crowd retired quietly to their several homes.

We shall not pretend that we do not exceedingly regret the sanguinary termination of the tragedy. For the fair fame of our town, we could wish that it had not been resorted to. But, we believe that if the same terrible scene had been enacted in any other town of the Union, under the same sudden and tumultuous excitement, similar proceedings would have been adopted. Let the veil of oblivion be drawn over the fatal affair!

McIntosh came to this city as cook on board of the steamboat Flora. He was a most desperate villain. It is understood that he committed a murder in New Orleans less than a year since, and not long ago he stabbed the mate of the steamboat Pawnee, while under weigh; for which act he was put on shore and severely whipped.

Mr. Mull is yet living, though his recovery is scarcely hoped for. Mr. Hammond was a most worthy man, and an honest and energetic officer. Possessed of sound judgment, a cool, temperate, and tried courage, he never was at a loss what course to pursue, in execution of his duty. He has left an afflicted widow, several children, and a host of friends, to regret a dispensation which has cut him off in the midst of his usefulness.

Charlotte: Friday, June 10, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE
Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER.
WASHINGTON MORRISON.
Commons: Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY.
Col. SOLOMON REED.

See the article on our first page today, under the caption of "Twelve Years Since." We have seldom seen a more capital hit at the men and the doctrines of the present day.

Whig Election.—At a Convention of the Whig Delegates from the Counties of Orange, Granville, and Person, held on the 28th of May, Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange, was unanimously recommended as a fit person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket as Elector for the District composed of said Counties.

Florida.—The latest intelligence from Florida will be found in a preceding column. It must be gratifying to all to learn that Major McLemore's detachment, for the safety of whom great fears have been entertained, were safe at the last accounts, and have ere this, no doubt, been relieved from their perilous situation.

Texas.—We have some additional news from Texas, but it is of no interest, except so far as it goes to confirm what we have already given from that quarter. General Houston arrived at New Orleans on the 23d May, "for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, in consequence of a bad wound which he received on the 21st of April."

The Creek Indians.—Owing to the delay and irregularity of the mails, we have, during the last week, received very little intelligence from the scene of Creek Indian disturbances. What has come to hand, however, is rather of a cheering aspect—we see no new depredations of any importance stated; while some of those heretofore reported are contradicted or questioned. It is gratifying to find that many persons, who were said to have been massacred by the Indians, with many accompaniments of savage barbarity, have come to life again, and arrived in the town, safe and sound! It will be shrewdly suspected, of course, that the accounts of their being butchered and scalped were not the exact truth.

From the papers received, we gather the following account of the arrangements made and making to enter upon the military campaign against the disaffected Creeks. We have no doubt they will speedily be reduced to terms of submission, or annihilated as a tribe.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

The Troops organizing to act against the Creeks, will be composed of the Georgia draft, of about 3000 men, some 30 companies of volunteers, of at least 3000 men, the U. S. troops now at Fort Mitchell, and on the way there, 1000 men. The Governor of Alabama will soon have in the field, for the same service, between 3 and 4000 men; thus making in the whole upwards of 10,000 men; force, we should imagine, amply sufficient for all the objects of the campaign, and which will doubtless compel the direct emigration of the Indian tribes without any delay, or make such an example of them as will quell the spirit of insubordination and hostility which seems to pervade the whole Indian race, at the present moment.

Gov. Schley left town on Sunday last, for Columbus, where he will, for a short time, establish his Headquarters as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State.

The Augusta Courier says: "A rumor has been in town, for a few days, that Gen. Scott had been superseded in his command of the Southern Army. This is entirely unfounded. Gen. Joseph arrived this morning, and will accompany Gen. Scott, this evening, to Columbus, where we are pleased to learn, the most perfect concert of action, between the two Generals, will ensure speedy and effectual measures for the defence of our frontier and the chastisement of the savages."

Deduct three!—The last Western Carolinian corrects an error into which it had been led, by rumor, as to the number of persons who attended the Van Buren meeting held in Salisbury one night during the last County Court. Rumor said sixteen, but the Editor of the Carolinian learns, from a person who was present, that the meeting consisted of only thirteen. Subtracting three from a public meeting, may be considered a small business; but let those who think so, ask themselves how many inches they could conveniently spare from their noses. The Van Burenites in old Republican Rowan bear about the same proportion to the White men, as one's nose does to his body.

Notwithstanding the smallness of the gathering, however, the resolutions, &c. passed at it are given in the columns of the Standard as the Voice of Rowan County!!! And we suspect they are about as much entitled to be considered so, as any of the resolutions which we see continually put forth in the same paper, are entitled to be considered as true expressions of public opinion in either Counties of the State. The following resolution is a sample of what the thirteen Vans in Salisbury would palm upon the world as the "Voice of Rowan County," viz:

"Resolved, That we will support, for the office of Vice-President, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, on account of his unblemished integrity, and on account of his long and faithful services both as a Statesman and a Soldier. And, furthermore, because it is evident that a great majority of the friends of the present administration are in favor of his elevation."

This last "because," which we have italicized, is the true reason why the practical amalgamator

is supported by the other holders and office-holders. They have voted in the division of the spoils; and of course they go for the man, no matter who he may be, whom they think most likely to succeed, and most disposed liberally to reward those who elevate him by their exertions.

Fall of Cotton.—A letter in the last Fayetteville Observer, dated New York, May 27, notices the arrival of advices from England to the 28th April, and says:

"Much to our disappointment the Cotton Market had declined 3 of a penny per lb. and very flat, notwithstanding the stock of American Cottons was 40,000 bales less than at the same period last year. We have no hopes now that our Market will improve."

A reference to our prices current, on the 4th page, will show that the article has declined a fraction in the neighboring markets, no doubt in consequence of the foreign fall. Let those who still have Cotton on hand, unsold, give to the concluding sentence of the above extract the attention which it seems to deserve.

Mr. King, of Georgia.—The U. S. Telegraph of the 27th, thus speaks of a speech made by Mr. King of Georgia:

"This gentleman exhibited yesterday, in the Senate, one of the best examples of independent manliness, which we have witnessed for years in the ranks of his party, in either House of Congress. The Fortification Bill was upon its third reading: Mr. K., after submitting the propriety and necessity of fortifying particular points, in the neighborhood of populous cities, spoke with unusual eloquence and pathos against the present extravagant system of defence, which this Bill is designed to promote and extend. He said he had become jealous of the present course and aspect of things. He did not like this rapid increase of the frowning of fortifications, and blackening of cannon over the country. And though not accustomed to prophesy, he ventured to predict, that if these ostensibly defensive measures should be permitted to go on at the rate they are now doing, the time is not far distant, when the country would be bristling with the bayonets of a tyrant; a corporal's guard would be more respected than the Chief Justice of the country; and these very fortifications would be made the grave-yards of liberty."

This is dreadful! We pray the deluded but too confiding people of this once free and happy land to arouse in their might, while yet they may, and prevent the fulfilment of this awful prophecy! It is uttered not by one of their own (possibly) too fearful citizens, to excite a jealous watchfulness of power, but by one who has always acted with the party whose cause he now sees fraught with danger! If the people will not heed the warnings of their friends, let them at least not totally disregard the fate predicted for them by their enemies. But, by a timely effort, let them arise and avert the threatened danger, by curbing the mad career of the present corrupt, extravagant, ambitious, reckless Administration!

The Hon. Edward Livingston departed this life, at his residence, (Red Hook, New York,) on the 23d of May, in the 72d year of his age. His death was occasioned by drinking cold water, while over-heated, the day previous.

Mr. L. was our late Minister to France, and has filled many important and conspicuous public stations during his life. He was a native of New York; and after having represented that State in Congress, and been Mayor of the City, he removed to Louisiana, which State he also successively represented in each branch of Congress. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1831, which office he filled, until his resignation, with credit to himself and to the Administration.

"But," (says the National Intelligencer,) "the claims of Mr. Livingston to grateful recollection do not rest upon the services rendered by him in official stations. His Code of Law and Practice, founded on justice, tempered by humanity, and bearing throughout the impress of their author's character for enlightened philanthropy, would suffer, alone, to clothe his memory with honor and respect for ages to come."

In private life, his urbanity, his kindness of heart, and liberal hospitality, were such as to adorn the high stations which he occupied, and to add grace to his more solid acquisitions."

The Grand Jury of Dallas County, Alabama, at a recent session of the Court, unanimously Presented Henry L. Pinckney, Representative in Congress, for his course upon the Abolition Question, and the Report and Resolutions recently presented by him from the Select Committee on the subject, of which he was Chairman. Speaking of the dangerous concession made to the Abolitionists by Mr. Pinckney, the Grand Jury say:

"It is a concession we would have felt bound to reject, if it had come from any source; but that the right to legislate on the subject of Abolition in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, should have been conceded to Congress by a Representative from the South—by one, too, to whom it was believed the best interests of his country might have been confided, has been heard with astonishment and regret, and will be remembered and detested as an act treacherous to the generous and confiding people by whom its author was promoted, as long as the foul and reckless plans of Northern Abolitionists continue to disturb the repose of the country."

"The Jury present not only the numerous and nefarious schemes by which the institution of slavery is sustained, as being worthy of the constant vigilance of the public, but also point out the set above alluded to, as deserving to be classed among them, and well meriting the seal of public disapprobation."

Executions.—John Calhoun, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung at Greensborough, on Saturday the 28th day of May. The Patriot says: "Notwithstanding the incessant rain on that day, there was a great concourse of people crowding round the cart and the gallows, to see the murderer's last sad day of life."

James Adcock, convicted of Burglary, was hung on the same day, at Hillsborough. We learn from the Recorder, that the prisoner "denied his guilt to the very last," and "that strong efforts were made to procure his pardon; but it was refused by the Governor."

An Illumination, and other appropriate indications of rejoicing, took place in Knoxville, (Tenn.) on the 17th of May, on account of the recent gratifying turn of affairs in Texas. The Register says:

"In this manifestation of joy all seemed to participate. The time for illuminating was announced by the firing of cannon, when, in a moment, as if by magic, every window gave a brilliant and tasteful display of the common joy. The military paraded the streets, and were accompanied by a large portion of our citizens. The Ladies, too, were to be seen in joyous groups, promenading the streets, giving countenance to a cause so worthy of their approbation."

General Clinch, honorable mention of whose name the reader will remember to have seen in connexion with events in the Florida war, recently tendered a resignation of his Commission, to the President. It was, however, not received. Gen. C. is considered "the best Indian fighter" in Florida, and the service would have encountered a serious loss in his retirement. It is said he considers himself not properly treated in relation to his rank. We have no doubt every real cause of dissatisfaction with him will be removed by the President, and that he will remain in a service in which he has already so signally benefited the country, and done himself so much honor. We feel gratified in adding that Gen. Clinch is a native son of North Carolina.

Florida Volunteers.—It is noticed in the Camden Journal, as a very gratifying and interesting fact, that, whilst every other volunteer company from South Carolina, either from the chances of war, or the ravages of disease, have been called on to mourn the loss of more or less of their number, the Kershaw Volunteers have all, every one, returned, safe and sound, to their homes and their friends. The citizens of Kershaw District have determined to give this brave and favored corps a Public Dinner on the 11th June, to which they intend to invite those Companies of Florida Volunteers which were raised in the adjoining Districts.

A Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, concluded between them and the United States Commissioners, on the 29th day of December last, at New Echota, Georgia, has recently been confirmed by the President and Senate. It is said that seven millions of dollars will be required to carry this Treaty into effect—that is, to pay for the Indian lands in Georgia, and the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi.

South Carolina has lost four Members of Congress by death since 1832. And the last Columbia papers bring the intelligence that the Hon. James H. Hammond, the distinguished Representative from that District, has retired from his station, in consequence of delicate health. The Citizens of Columbia tendered him the honor of a Public Dinner on his arrival there; which he declined on account of a desire to reach his residence as soon as possible.

Gen. Nathaniel Pitcher, of N. York, departed this life on the 25th of May, at his residence, Sandy Hill, in the 59th year of his age. Gen. P. was a member of both branches of the Legislature of New York during several years, was successively Lieut.-Governor and Governor of the State, and subsequently represented it in the Congress of the United States. His death is much lamented, and his memory cherished with great respect by those who best knew his many virtues.

It is stated, as a fact, that in Chicago, (the County Town of Cook, Illinois,) a piece of ground which cost only \$62 in 1830, has lately been sold at a price equal to an advance of 100 per cent per day for five years and a half!! We don't dispute this; but confess it would be hard to believe if we had not seen it "in the newspapers."

Mr. Hickory Jackson, (remarks a letter from Washington,) "says he is 'pestered' to pieces by the 'blasted Indians,' and swears most furiously. He has sent out a new hand to Florida; a Col. somebody, whose name has not yet been immortalized, and has directed him to kill every Indian." It is said the General expresses a determination to take the field in person should this Col. somebody fail in his efforts to quell the Indians!

The venerable and illustrious Ex-President, James Madison, at the last accounts from his residence in Virginia, was lying seriously ill. Dr. Dunglison, formerly of the University of Virginia, but now of Baltimore, had left home for the purpose of attending him, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

It is stated in some of the Northern papers that one Caleb Mosher, jr., of Providence (Rhode Island) claims the celebrated Mosher estate of 32,000,000 pounds, in England, and has employed Attorney General Green, of that State, as his counsel in the case.

A Choice Officer.—Wm. Choice, Esq., has been elected Teller of the Branch Bank of South Carolina, at Columbia, vice John Fisher, Esq., resigned.

The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of South Carolina, has been appointed to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, 'the Philanthropic,' and 'Dialectic,' at Chapel Hill, on the 29d of June—the day preceding Commencement day.

A new and important Invention.—Our distinguished and ingenious countryman, Perkins, is said to have communicated to the Government of the United States, the model of a steamboat boiler which cannot explode, and which he wishes to undergo a test of ten years' experiment; when, if it fails, he will demand no compensation.

By the Land Bill, which has passed the Senate, the sum of \$20,571,125 of the surplus revenue is to be divided among the States at once; of which North Carolina would receive \$1,103,563. Judge White has demonstrated the justice of it, and pointed out the great objects, to wit: Internal Improvements and Education, to which it may be, by the State, most advantageously applied. The Van Buren party in Congress, on the contrary, are exerting the utmost of their strength to prevent the bill from becoming a law; and thereby to rob the State of her money, so that it may be lavished out in wasteful expenditures to swell the pomp, and splendor, and patronage of the General Government. Let the people choose whom they will honor, those who manfully vindicate, or those who wantonly trample upon, their rights.—*Raleigh Star.*

Editorial Convention.—A Convention of the Editors of Papers in the State of New York, was recently held at Albany, in that State. They passed resolutions requesting the Government of the United States to permit all newspapers and periodicals to be circulated, by mail, in the counties where they are published, free of postage—to reduce the postage on periodicals to correspond with the postage on newspapers, and to transmit legislative documents, periodicals, and magazines, to publishers, free of postage.

The Cincinnati Evening Post, in noticing the fact that *Green Peas*, in three days from Charleston, had been served up at the Hotels in Baltimore, adds—"In a few years we will receive them here as early, from the same place, via the Rail Road Line."

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.] On Tuesday, the 31st ult., I had the pleasure of attending an Examination of the Young Ladies under the care of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell. The examination took place at Sugar Creek Church, in presence of a very numerous assemblage of Citizens and Members of said Church. The exercises were introduced by the Young Ladies' singing, as with one voice, an appropriate Hymn, accompanied by the Piano, and then prayer by the Rev. R. H. Morrison. The different classes were then examined on various branches, from the first rudiments of Grammar and Geography, up to Chemistry and Astronomy, and did much honor to themselves and their Tutors. I do not remember ever to have witnessed such undivided attention, especially by so large an audience, as on that occasion. In consequence of the good order and silence which prevailed, the questions proposed and the answers given, mostly, were distinctly heard by all present. Should I say all I thought, or all I heard others say on the subject, it might probably be considered flattery—I therefore simply add that, in the estimation of every one that I heard express an opinion, Mrs. C. and her pupils merited the highest approbation. The scene closed by a thrilling Address, delivered by Mr. Morrison, on Female Education—then a Hymn sung by the whole school, accompanied, as before, with the Piano.

It is hoped that Mrs. C. will receive that patronage which she certainly deserves from an enlightened community.

May 3, 1836. ONE PRESENT.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal.—Sir: I am exceedingly averse to being dragged into controversy, especially on a subject from which no benefit can result—I would not therefore notice the piece in your last paper, over the signature of "G. W. Caldwell," were it not for one or two reasons in his justification. I acquit him, honorably, for repelling the charge made against Maj. Conner by Dr. P. C. Caldwell. I did this myself in my first publication.—In that letter I charged the Van Buren Party with slander, ignorantly, believing that some of them had added what, it seems, my "political and personal friend" had said was "his impression," and which has given rise to the whole misunderstanding. Mr. G. W. C. has run, inadvertently no doubt, into another error, in considering my piece as alluding to himself particularly. This was not the fact: and if he will inquire of Dr. Hapgood, he may be satisfied, perhaps, of this. When I first heard the report in circulation, it was accompanied with some variations from the plain truth, and I concluded in my own mind to answer them; I inquired from whence the report originated, and was answered from G. W. C. I went in search of him, to hear the statement from his own lips—not meeting with him, I went to Dr. Hapgood, who had heard him—told him my intention, and requested him carefully to repeat what he had heard Mr. G. W. C. say. He did so; to which I replied, that it was all substantially true, and I should take no farther notice of it. I heard no more of it until two or three days before the 20th of May, at which time a number stated to me, that it was currently reported thro' the country; by some, that I had proposed to Maj. Conner to relinquish my political sentiments on condition I could obtain an office in the Mint—by others, that he proposed to secure me an appointment on that condition. I flatly contradicted both. They then advised me to publish the facts, which I did, and which are substantially confirmed by Maj. Conner's letter referred to by Mr. G. W. C. Now, in that publication, I made no allusion to G. W. C. for the reason already assigned, that I had heard it: I therefore attributed the additions made to it, which I pronounced slanderous, to others, I know not whom.

Mr. Editor, I am now in the sixtieth year of my age, and this is the second time in the course of my life that I was ever accused of having stated a falsehood. And Mr. G. W. C., with all his known modesty, says he does not make the charge from memory, but from "written evidence."—And what, pray, is the written evidence? Why, forsooth, "an impression" somehow made on Dr. P. C. Caldwell's mind, and reduced to writing, for the first time, some

12 or 15 months afterwards! Is this what Lawyers mean by written evidence? On this principle, I will reduce mine to writing, and let it stand as "written evidence." I therefore aver most solemnly that I never did, knowingly, designedly or wilfully, make such an impression, either on Dr. P. C. C.'s mind, or on any other man's mind on earth. I make the assertion fearlessly, because, had I did it, I must have stated what I knew to be false, basely false; an act of which I never was guilty. I do not charge my "personal and political friend," Dr. P. C. C., of stating deliberately what was not true. The impression may have been made in a dream, or some way unknown to me—but never by me, designedly, in thought, word, or action.

I am done. Yours, &c. D. R. DUNLAP.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.] OUR FIRST BEGINNING.

The races over the Charlotte course took place on Wednesday the 1st inst. The heavy rains previous and during the week of the races rendered the track in extreme bad order. Notwithstanding the bad weather, a large concourse attended each day to witness our first effort of the kind in this place. First day, mile heats—three horses started for the purse; and, in all probability, would have been a well contested race, had Dr. Wall's famous horse Ratler kept the track. Ratler bolted at the second turn, owing to which he was distanced. The race was decided in favor of Mr. Elias Alexander's fine young horse Chance—he beating his other opponent with apparent ease. The second day—two mile heats—five horses started, Dr. Wall's celebrated horse Shakespeare again came off victorious—he having won the three mile heats in Lincoln. Little Henry run with much reputation—old Shakespeare had to be wide awake—time 1st heat, 4 m. 3 s.—Second heat, 4 m. 6 s.—it was raining, and the track was very heavy. Third and last day—mile heats—the best three in five—purse \$150—three horses started—taken by Ratler, he distancing his two competitors the second heat. We anticipate much amusement at our Fall Races—greater inducements will be offered to the Sportsmen of the turf from a distance, in the way of large and splendid purses. ONE OF THE CLUB.

Bank of Camden.—The Stock of this Bank has been changing hands pretty freely this week, at prices varying from ten to seventeen dollars advance, per share. We are requested by the Commissioners of this Bank, here, to state that the delay in forwarding to the Commissioners at other places, schedules of the apportionment of the Stock, has arisen from the immense over subscription, and the almost innumerable host of subscribers; making the apportionment, under the circumstances which characterize the subscription a work of great labor, and requiring much patient investigation. They request us to say, however, that the lists are in a state of preparation, and will be forwarded to the Commissioners at the various places without further delay. The election of Directors, according to the Charter, will take place on Monday the 18th June.—*Camden Journal.*

Falsome Adulation.—Mr. Benton affirms in his expunging speech, that Gen. Jackson "has done more for the HUMAN RACE, than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of time!!!" And this was proclaimed in the "American Senate," by Thomas H. Benton!!! O! Shame! where is thy blush?—*Alex. Gus.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Hurra for the South!—The Great Match Race over the New York Course, between the Southern John Bascomb, and the Northern Post Boy, was won by the Southern Horse—he taking the two four mile heats in succession. Time not yet stated.

Spring and Summer GOODS.

A. SPRINGS has recently received, and has now open, a handsome and fancy assortment of **Spring and Summer Goods,** purchased by himself for Cash only—the majority of which was selected out of the packages as they arrived from Liverpool; also, a good assortment of **Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery & China-ware, Hats and Bonnets, Ladies & Gentlemen's Shoes, Sugar & Coffee of a superior quality, Molasses, Salt, Nails, &c.**

A few of the leading articles of which he will state the prices, viz: Sugar at 6 lbs. for a dollar; Coffee 5½; Molasses 75 cts. per gal.; Salt \$1.50 per bush.; Nails 10 cts. per lb. He earnestly invites his friends and neighbors and passers-by, to call and hear prices, and judge for themselves. He is determined to sell as low as any Country Store in the County. In fact, he will not be undersold if he is apprized of it. A credit until the 1st of January will be given to solvent dealers.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken, at a fair price, in Barter for Goods; and a discount of 10 per cent made in every instance to those who pay CASH. *Hickory Grove, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.* 1st June, 1836.

BACON.

I HAVE still on hand a quantity of good BACON, which I sell for cash only. Those having bought for cash heretofore, and who have not paid, are requested to make payment without further notice. May 29, JOHN M. MORRISON.

War in Charlotte!
FODDER, HAY, OATS, CHICK-ENS, EGGS, and BUTTER, will be powerful weapons in assisting us. I hope the people will come to our rescue in this way.
J. D. BOYD.
June 7, 1836.

Pay Your Town Taxes.
THE Citizens of Charlotte, who are liable to pay a Corporation Tax, are requested to call on the undersigned, on or before the first of July, and pay their taxes for 1836, and save the expense of a visit from an officer.
By Order of the Board, B. OATES, T. R. C.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of **GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.**

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.
C. J. ORRELL.
N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.

Brick Row, foot Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.
E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN, on the 4th instant, from the subscriber, seventy-one dollars—there were 20 silver Spanish dollars—three French Crowns—29 eagle halves, 18 quarters—1 ten dollar bill, 3 five dollar bills—1 two dollar bill, and 1 three dollar bill, and about 18 cents in change. The money had been deposited by my wife in an old tan yard about fifty yards from my house, for the purpose of putting it out of my reach; and in about a quarter of an hour after it was placed there, it was taken by some person unknown. If the person who has the money will return to me fifty dollars, through the Post Office, he may keep the balance.
WM. CASSELES.
June 6, 1836.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday night last, a negro boy named HARRY, belonging to the Estate of Hugh Matthews, dec'd. He is a tall likely fellow, about 17 years old, with an impudent and bold look—the small finger of his left hand nearly gone, occasioned by a burn. It is expected that he will aim for the neighborhood of Lawson's Store, on 12 Mile Creek, as his mother lives in that neighborhood. All persons are forewarned not to harbor said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one. The above reward will be given to any one who will lodge said boy in the jail of this county.
JAMES A. HOUSTON.
June 8, 1836.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CAROLINA BEACON,
Published in the town of Greensborough, N. C.

Believing that a miscellaneous publication, conducted with a strict regard to the chastity of its columns, and neat appearance, would meet with sufficient encouragement in so wealthy and populous a section of our State, we will briefly give a few of the most prominent points of our view, of what we intend this paper to be—a Family Newspaper.

As it will doubtless be admitted that every person should be conversant with the politics of his country, such matters as are of general interest in this line will be regularly published, in such a manner as, if possible, to render them not unpleasant to any person. We shall at all times consider ourselves at liberty boldly to express our opinion on any subject, and shall ever oppose any movement in the heads of Departments, or others in power, tending, in our opinion, to subvert the liberties of the people, or in any manner trespassing upon the powers granted to them by the people, and clearly set forth in our National Constitution. We will support such person for the Presidency, whose political course we believe most closely identified with the interests of the South, and interested in its welfare; but hope never, on account of sectional motives, so far to forget ourselves, as to uphold men without regard to principle.

The various projects of Internal Improvement which have been, or which may be, proposed for the benefit individually of our citizens, and for the State or Country at large, shall receive our most cordial support.

The several topics of Morality, Literature, Agriculture, &c., &c., shall ever receive that attention (so far as our limits will admit), which their importance respectively demand; together with all other matters usually found in like publications. In addition to which we propose, from time to time, publishing *correctly engraved views of native scenery*—works of nature and of art—hoping to receive a proportionate increase of patronage.

Well written communications, from whatever party, or on whatever subject, will find place in its columns, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which cannot otherwise than degrade and lower, rather than uphold and elevate, the dignity of the public press.

The paper is printed with entire new materials, on a large super royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid within three months.

ELVELY & WEST.
Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE MUTABILITY.

I gave her a ring—and I gave her a ring.
And asked her to marry me then;
But she went then all back—the impossible thing.
And said she'd no notion of men.
I told her I'd oceans of money and goods,
And tried her to fright with a growl;
But she answered she wasn't brought up in the woods.
To be scared by the shade of an owl.

I called her a baggage and every thing bad—
I slighted her features and form—
Till at length I succeeded in getting her mad,
And she raged like the sea in a storm:
And then in a moment I turned and I smiled,
And I called her my angel and all,
And she fell in my arms like a wearisome child,
And exclaimed—"We will marry next fall."

Time—"It waits for no man—it travels onward with an even, uninterrupted, inexorable step, without accommodating itself to the delay of mortals. The restless hours pursue their course—moments press after moments—day treads upon day—year rolls upon year. Does man loiter? procrastinate? is he listless or indolent? Behold! the days, months, and years, unimpaired of his delay, are never sluggish, but march forward in silent and solemn procession.

Our labors and toils, our ideas and feelings, may be suspended by sleep—darkness, silence, and death, may reign around us, but time rests not, slumbers not, but presses along and knows no stoppages. We may dam up mighty rivers—stop them in their journey to the ocean—press them back to their source—but the arrest of time is beyond the power of any being besides Omnipotence. The clock may cease to strike, the bell to toll, the sun may cease to shine, the moon stand still, but the busy hours pass on, the months and years must move forever forward."

Worthy of Imitation.—A rich old gentleman in Manchester, England, was called upon by some members of the Bible Society there, to subscribe his mite—he replied he had been thinking about it, but would first wish to become acquainted with their plans, &c. and wished them to call again. Some time after they did so, and he told them he had made up his mind to subscribe a guinea a year; and immediately began to count out upon the table a quantity of guineas,—and on he went till he had counted down 80 guineas. "There, gentlemen," cried the good old man, "I promised you a subscription of a guinea a year, I am 80 years old, and there are 80 guineas."

"That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives:
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank."

Love.—A complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the age of fifteen and thirty,—some have been known to have it at the age of sixty. **Symptoms.**—Absence of mind,—giving things wrong names—calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs,—a great fondness for poetry and music,—gazing on the moon and stars,—tooth-ache, loss or neglect of business, loathing for all things save one, blood shot in the eyes, and constant desire to sigh. **Effects.**—A strong heart burn—pulse high—stupidly eloquent eyes, sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing. At times imagination bright—bowers of roses—winged Cupids, and buttered peas: and then again oceans of despair, racks, tortures, and hair-triggered pistols. **Cure.**—Get married.

Reverence of Good Friday.—Some few years ago, on a Good Friday, John Randolph, then a Senator, entered the Senate Chamber, after the session had commenced; and the floor being then unoccupied, he addressed the Chair—"Sir, this is Good Friday—a day revered by all Christians—a day which ought to be kept as a Sabbath. I never suffer my slaves to work on this day. It is disgraceful, Sir, that we should sit here employed in the business of talking on this day. I remember, Sir, that when a Court of Justice sat on Good Friday in a certain city, a member of the Bar rose and said—'I hope your Honor will adjourn the court.' 'Why?' asked the Chief Judge—'Because, your Honor, no judicial tribunal has transacted business on this day since the days of Pontius Pilate.' The court, Sir, was adjourned; and I move that the Senate adjourn." The motion was agreed to.

Value of a Saw Mill.—A man having a saw mill to sell, recommended it very highly on account of the value of the sawdust—it being the best food in the world for cattle when mixed with meal. A purchaser having taken it on this recommendation, began to feed his cattle on sawdust and meal, but finding they didn't thrive very well on their new feed, inquired of the former owner what the reason was? "Ah," says he, "the reason is clear enough; you don't know how to mix it, you should use less sawdust and more meal."

Judging from the euphony of their names, the Russian Diplomats would seem to have a remarkable antipathy to their noses, and to be invoking every one to rid them of such a useless excrecence as soon as possible, e. g.: The new Imperial Minister to this country is called Somonovoff, (say my nose off.) An attache of the same legation in Washington, Blommanovoff, (blow

my nose off.) Besides which, we have Col. Kutimovoff, (cut my nose off.) of the Imperial Guard. Marshall Putnamovoff, (pull my nose off.) General Nosenovoff, (nose gone,) and many others.—Washington Metropolitan.

Too many Studies at once.—Young ladies engage in too many studies at one time. It is not an unfrequent occurrence for a young lady to engage in five or six different branches of science at once. It is a common, and I think a true saying, that a "Jack at all trades is good at none;" and I feel sure that a young lady who recites in French, Latin, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Music, every day, cannot understand what she learns. It appears to me to be the perfection of education to learn to concentrate all the powers and faculties of the mind upon one subject, until that is perfectly understood. If a young lady commences the study of Natural Philosophy, and pursues it to the exclusion of all other studies, she not only retains what she learns, but she reflects upon the facts which she has collected during her hours of relaxation. And in a short time her whole soul will be engaged in it. Let a young lady commence her studies, and confine herself to one, or at most two books at one time, and if she does not finish her education too early in life, she will have laid up a vast fund of knowledge, a fund from which she can ever after draw the richest draughts of enjoyment.—*Annals of Education.*

Singular Casualty.—A correspondent communicates to us the following extraordinary and distressing intelligence. While Mr. William Walker, at Speedwell, Claiborne county, (Tenn.) an elderly gentleman, was making a fence, he discovered a large spider, which he killed with a stone. In afterwards prosecuting his work, he had occasion to handle the same stone. A mortification shortly afterwards commenced in his hand, and increased until it produced his death, in 8 or 10 days. At the time he handled the stone, he had a slight sore on his hand in which the mortification afterwards commenced, which was supposed to have come in contact with some poisonous matter from the spider left on the stone. Dr. William Rogers, who attended Mr. Walker, and who also had a sore finger, died with a mortification, in four days after it was first discovered that his finger was affected. Our correspondent further informs us that a number of those who assisted in laying out Mr. Walker have been seriously afflicted—some are now very low, but only the two deaths above mentioned had taken place.—*Knoxville Register.*

Novel Ejection Process.—A short time ago a cottager, between Thorne and Doncaster, was visited by two bailiffs, who proceeded to mark his effects. The old man, recollecting that he had some property outside, went out, and immediately brought in a hive of bees, which he threw into the house, and bid them mark that! In a short time he had the gratification to see his unwelcome guests take a hasty departure, sans ceremony, through the window, covered with bees, in which state they made the best of their ways to their respective homes.—*London paper.*

For Rent,
THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.
J. THOMPSON.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.
J. Lee, M. D.
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Of Camden, S. C.)
OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Charlotte. He may be found at Dr. Joshua D. Boyd's, on the 18th of June, 1836.

Terms:
Setting Porcelain or Ivory Teeth, \$5
" " on Gold Clasp, \$7 to 10
" Natural Teeth, 10
Plugging with Gold, 2
" Tin, 1
Extracting Teeth or Stumps, 50 cents to 1
Separating, Whitening, &c. \$1 to 5
Complete sets of Teeth—Remedying irregularities, &c. will be charged for according to circumstances, and the charge stated on examination. Materials and work warranted.
May 22, 1836. 954d

PROSPECTUS.
Andrew R. Porter & Co.
Propose to publish in the Town of Lincoln, N. C. a Newspaper, to be called the
Lincoln Transcript.

It is believed that the rich and flourishing community of Lincoln County and its vicinity, can support with ease and convenience a Newspaper. The wholesome effect of a press upon the morals and intelligence of a people, when it is conducted on the principles of truth and virtue, is most obvious. The Politics of the TRANSCRIPT will be firm to Southern principles, and as such, will be opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as the next President; But as our main object will be to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the community, (unless compelled by unreasonable provocation) the course of this paper will be mild and conciliatory.

Having already established a Press at Lincoln, the Paper will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers may be obtained.

TERMS.
The Transcript will be published weekly on a medium sheet, at \$1 50 in advance, or \$2 if paid after the issuing of the first number.
Lincoln, May 11.

By Mathematics, and with skill,
We make our customers look great."

W. J. Kenney & Co.



HAVING received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.—They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If misadventure should ever occur, it is made good by the cash or a second trial at their own expense.
Charlotte, May, 1836. 94—3m

410 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of
American, British, and India Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and also before the late advance. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods:
Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French CASSIMERE,
do. Cinnamon Dash. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear, Ribbed buckskin Casimere, assorted colors, do. Linen Drill, (a new article.)
A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies, A splendid ass't of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalloys, fine article, Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
300 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, ass'd. color. A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkts, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd. Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do. Black Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,
Young's AXES, best quality.

GROCERIES,
Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities.
All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.
A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
April 1, 1836.
Just received 7,000 pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for Cash,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:
Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:
Britania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candesticks, Soufflers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 704d

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 29d instant, a yellow complexioned boy, by the name of PETER, five feet high, between 40 and 50 years of age. Says he belongs to Hugh Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
May 25, 1836. 94d

A RIDING HORSE,
With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.

Omnibus Concern GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.
B. P. BOYD & Co.
Dec. 23, 1835.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE, STOMACHIC ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETER'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic et Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 30 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.
JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
Jan. 1, 1836. 17

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 800 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

A tract of 180 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3 1/2 or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of
A. F. ALEXANDER.
March 3, 1836.

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisville, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter in Salisbury only.

All Bunkies and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, \$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 14
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3
Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 2.

Brandy, Peach, 50 a 60 Nash, cut, 7 1/2 a 8
" Apple, 45 a 50 Sugar, brown, 12 1/2 a 14
Bacon, 12 1/2 a " Lard, 15
Beeswax, 22 a 23 " Leaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 14 Salt, 63 a 70
Cotton, 14 a 15 Wheat, 61 a 65
Corn, 12 1/2 a 13 Whiskey, 24 a 25
Flaxseed, 1 a 2 Tobacco, (leaf) 6 a 7
Floor, 85 a 90 Wool, 18 a 20
Feathers, 50 a 55 Cotton Bagging, 25 a 30
Iron, 5 a 6 Bale Rope 10 a 12
Molasses, 47 a 50

COLUMBIA—MAY 28.

Bacon, 13 a 15 Nails, 8 a 10
Beeswax, 12 1/2 a 14 Salt, in sacks, 25 a 30
Bale Rope, 12 a 14 " in bulk, 15 a 20
Bagging, Hemp, 37 a 38 Sugar, Leaf, 18 a 25
" Tow, 34 a 35 " Brown, 13 a 15
Cotton, 13 a 18 " N. Orleans, 13 a 15
Coffee, 15 a 17 " St. Croix, 13 a 15
Corn, 90 a 95 " W. Hays 14 a 16
Flour, Country, 90 a 97 Tallow, 10 a 12
Iron, Sweden, 5 1/2 a 6 Whiskey, 45 a 50
" Country, 4 1/2 a 5

Cotton during this week has been very dull, and continued to decline until this morning, when it was revived again by the late accounts from Europe. The extreme for prime to-day has been 13 cents—Telescop.

CHERAW—MAY 31.

Bacon, 12 1/2 a 13 Molasses, 40 a 45
Bagging, 20 a 25 Nails, 7 1/2 a 8
Coffee, 14 a 16 Rope, 11 a 12
Cotton, 11 1/2 a 17 Sugar, brown, 12 a 13
Corn, 80 a 90 " Leaf & Lump, 00 a 00
Floor, 7 a 8 1/2 Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80
Iron, 4 1/2 a 5 " in sacks, 9 40 a 95

CAMDEN—JUNE 4.

Cotton, 13 a 17 Flour, country, 90 a 95
Corn, burl, 90 a 95 Bacon, cut, 25 a 30
Wheat, 91 a 93 Whiskey, 45 a 50